

A
DETECTION

Of Several

Misrepresentations of Facts

I N

OLDCASTLE'S Remarks

O N T H E

English History, as they were published in the *CRAFTSMAN*, and of the VIEWS with which those *Misrepresentations* were made.

To which is prefixed

An ENQUIRY into the Reasons of Success, in Sale, of all *Scandalous Libels* :

And to which is added

An Examination into the *infamous Methods* which the *Craftsman* has used to traduce the Character of his PRINCE, and the present Ministry, and to raise the Credit of his Paper.

The SECOND EDITION. With a *Postscript*, containing Articles from the *Craftsman*, concerning our Affairs with the *Spaniards* in the *West-Indies*, the State of *Dunkirk*, and the Settlement of DON CARLOS in the *Italian Dominions*.

L O N D O N :

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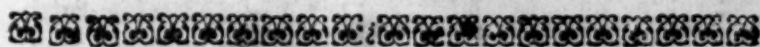
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A
D E T E C T I O N
Of Several
Misrepresentations of Facts
I N
OLDCASTLE's Remarks, &c.



S E C T. I.

*An Enquiry into the Reasons of the Success,
in Sale, of all Scandalous Libels.*



THE Trouble of conversing with a talkative stupid Fellow is very great ; and the Fatigue in reading the Writings of a verbose, obscure, inconsistent, Author is not less perplexing. The ill Designs, and the Popularity, of the *Craftsman*, Part of whose Rubbish is now under my Consideration, will justify my spending a little Time about him. I

know not what some Persons may think of the Contempt with which I treat him, even while I am making Observations on his Works; but I honestly affirm, that it is not from Affectation, but from a true and impartial Judgement, used in my Examination into his Weekly Productions; and I am sure that every one, who is a proper Judge of the Excellencies of Writing, either in Sentiment or Style, and who reads the Trash of this Writer's Pen, cannot think otherwise of him than I do. When I view him in the Light of a Writer only, I consider him as very little superior to the *Society of GRUB-STREET*, who write with less Propriety than Men usually talk in common Discourse; and whose Sentiments, in most of their Papers, would cause any Man to be looked upon as a Fool, that should utter them as his own in Conversation. The *Craftsman's* End in writing is more pernicious than that of those Virmin of the Pen, and the Consequences more extensive, otherwise he would be passed over with the same Scorn and Silence by some of those Persons who stoop sometimes to chastise him. These Reasons, meaning the ill Effects of his Writings, furnish me with a sufficient Justification of my present Condescension in making him the Subject of these Pages: and here I must take an Opportunity to inform my Readers, that when I name the *Craftsman* I consider him as one Author, or as a Groupe of disloyal, factious, bad Writers. Some may reasonably ask, what are the Causes of his great Popularity, if he is the despicable Thing that I here represent him to be? This is not an improper Question; which I shall endeavour to answer in as short a Manner as I can, by accounting, in some Degree, for the Success of all scandalous Libels. I shall not pretend to point out all the Motives of Mankind's Curiosity

ty after Scandal; but I will venture to exhibit the following as the chief among them.

The Good and Bad are inquisitive, though not equally so, after the Characters of their Superiors, especially of those who move in so exalted a Sphere as that in which a Sovereign of a People moves, or that to which a Minister of State is fated; they are alike inquisitive after the Characters of their Friends and Enemies; but with this Difference. The good Man, for the sake of Truth and Virtue, which are the same, searches into the Particulars which constitute the Characteristicks of a Prince or Minister, and judges from concurring Circumstances, from the Nature of Things, whether he should pronounce them good or bad; and if, with Justice, he concludes them good, he will forward their Measures as much as he possibly can, and oppose the malevolent Attempts of their Foes against them; and if he concludes them bad, he will use his utmost Endeavours to thwart their evil Measures, and to substitute better, consulting, at the same time, his own Safety, and the Advantage of the Society of which he is a Member. As all Persons have not the Power to forward good, or oppose evil, Measures, some such Persons as have not that Power are as desirous of Truth as those who have, that they may with a safe Conscience give the Applause due to Virtue, and entertain and shew the Abhorrence which is due to Vice; by which means indeed they may be said to promote, or oppose, good or evil Measures. The good Man is pleased with hearing what can be said against his Friend, that, by weighing the Credit of the Reports and Reporters, he may be more confirmed in his Friendship, and able to serve his Friend by resisting the Force of Scandal; and if, after an impartial Enquiry, he should find the

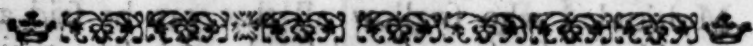
the Person, whom he looked on as his Friend, unworthy his Esteem, he would rejoice at the Discovery which would free him from a dishonourable and unprofitable Ty : Of the like kind are the Motives of his Enquiry into the Character of an Enemy, of one whom he thought evil of : The good Man is glad to cast away an ill Opinion of another from Conviction, through the same Principle of Virtue which makes him rejoice at discovering his Mistake in cherishing too favourable an Opinion of another : And his Motives of Enquiry after the Characters of Princes, Ministers of State, and many other Persons of exalted Ranks, are the same almost as those of his Enquiry after the Characters of private Friends and Foes ; by the first indeed the Good of the Community is affected, by the second only the Good of himself, or perhaps a few more private Persons ; but, notwithstanding this Distinction, the Love of Truth is the predominant Motive of his Enquiry ; and this makes him eager to read, or hear, all that can be said against such Persons : How different Understandings are differently affected by false Reports, and not equally able to discover the Falsity of them, is not the Subject of this Enquiry ; which is into the Motives only of Mankind's Curiosity after Scandal. These are the Motives of a good Man's Curiosity, now let us search into those of a bad Man's.

The Motives of a bad Man's Enquiry after Scandal are many, and may be divided into all the hellish Passions of the Mind, without a tautologous Catalogue of them ; as, Envy, Revenge, Malice, Pride, and the similar Vices : The envious Man, who cannot raise himself to the Height of the Person envied, rejoices, when he sees him levelled with himself, or cast beneath him,

him, by the cruel Aspersions of another. The Man, who has met with Disappointments in his ambitious Views, will stop at nothing that will conduce to the satiating his Revenge; and if such a Person sets up with the Title of a Patriot, a Name that often disguises the secret Villain, he is sure of gaining the Voices of the unthinking Multitude; who swallow all that can be said against the Persons scandalized, and stop their Ears to all that shall be offered in their Defence. Another Motive, which may come under that of Envy, is, every wicked Person's Consciousness of his own Enormities, and his Certainty of their being detested by all Men, by good Men, and even by those who are as bad as himself but would not be thought so; he is therefore pleased whenever he sees any one pulled down from a Character of Worth, to be ranked with such as himself; because the Number of those whom he looked at as Despisers and Haters of him is lessened by any Man's Fall from Virtue. I myself know a Lady of good Birth, and ample Fortune, who enjoys the Disgrace of every Woman, not because she has any Hatred to that or this particular Woman, but because she knows the Encrease of leud Women gives her occasion to be less ashamed of her own Debaucheries; and a Profelyte to Vice gives her more Pleasure than any Acquisition which may add to her Fortune. This is no fictitious Character, nor intended as a general one only, though perhaps it may suit all immodest Women; for I know that the Lady, who is here hinted at, will fall into one of her usual Fits when she reads this; but the Publick may say, What is this to us? I acknowledge the Justness of the Reproof, and shall proceed.

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I need not be more particular in pointing out the Motives of Mankind's Curiosity after Scandal: Every one may be able, from what I have already said, to account for the Success of the *Craftsman*; which, as I am told, is lessened, half the Number in Sale which it formerly had.



S E C T. II.

Some Observations on OLDCASTLE'S Remarks on the Reign of King HENRY the Seventh.

SINCE the *Craftsman's* Papers, to the Conclusion of OLDCASTLE'S *Remarks on the English History*, are published in Volumes, the more effectually to establish the Infamy of the Author, I hope the following Observations on some of those Remarks will not be thought needless: And the Reasons which I have already given will, I doubt not, sufficiently account for this Condescension: I will therefore, without any further Apology, prosecute my Design of detecting several of that Author's Misrepresentations of Facts, and the Views with which those Misrepresentations were made. The Author of the *London Journal*, and some other Writers, have said enough to shame a modest Calumniator into Silence; but the Passages which I shall here take into Consideration seem to have been passed over unregarded by them.

I shall begin with the Reign of King Henry the Seventh, and, through my Remarks on the sagacious Oldcastle, shall take his Meaning from * the
natural

* See the *Craftsman* of November 14, 1730.

natural and plain Sense of so many Syllables and Words, in the literal and common Acceptation of them, such a Meaning as they must import to every unprejudiced Understanding.

In the *Craftsman* of the 17th of October, 1730, Oldcastle pretends to give a short Account of the Reign of King Henry the Seventh, and to point out the Causes of the Disturbances and Factions with which his Reign was troubled. How faithfully he has executed this Undertaking, I will shew, by comparing his false Relation of Facts with the true History of that Reign, and by distinguishing the real from his pretended Causes of Faction.

He says, that King Henry the Seventh, in the Beginning of his Reign, *planted Faction anew, and was the true Cause of all the Disturbances that followed from it, and which began even in the first Year of his Reign.*

If we pay a due Regard to Facts, and to just Reasoning on them, we must conclude, that this Writer certainly depended on the Weakness and Credulity of his Readers, or that he was very ignorant of the Matters concerning which he was writing. King Henry the Seventh was so far from establishing Faction in the Beginning of his Reign, that he laboured, as much as he could, to unite contending Parties. The whole first Year of his Reign was employed in rewarding his Friends, who had been active in his Interest, and in pardoning his Enemies, even those who had taken up Arms against him, and in securing the Crown, by proper Acts of Parliament, to himself and his Posterity. Now I have shewed how vilely this Wretch has misrepresented the first Year of King Henry the Seventh's Reign, I will point out the real Causes of the Factions which succeeded

the prudent and merciful Beginning of that Prince's Reign; whence the Reader will see, whether King *Henry the Seventh* himself planted those Factions, or whether *Oldcastle* is not a villainous Misrepresenter of History.

In the second Year of the Reign of King *Henry the Seventh* the Faction betwixt the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* revived. Lord *Lovel*, and other restless Malecontents, cherished this Faction, and raised and dispersed unjust Surmises of the King, with a View to alienate the Hearts of his Subjects from him; which Lord *Lovel* and his Party may, in some Parts of their Characters, be brought as Parallels to that Archtraitor, *Oldcastle*, and his Complotters. In the next Year *Lambert* the Impostor arose, under the Tuition of *Richard Symond*, a Priest, who instructed him in the Arts of Courts, and infused into him the Belief of his being the Duke of *York*. He carried him over to *Ireland*, where his Cause was strenuously espoused; and the Dutchess Dowager of *Burgoin* who was Sister to King *Edward the Fourth*, though she knew that *Lambert* was a Counterfeit, engaged violently in his Cause: Such was her invincible Hatred to the House of *Lancaster*! Besides *Lambert*, other Pretenders to the Crown were set up against King *Henry the Seventh*, who long embroiled the Kingdom in much Trouble and Expence.

From this Representation of Facts, which is a true one, we see King *Henry the Seventh*, contrary to what this Polluter of History has said, entering on his Government with Wisdom and Mercy; notwithstanding which, Factions arose, and continued, making his Throne uneasy beneath him, and threatening his Life, and the Safety of his Kingdom. Did not Justice to his Country and to himself bid him arm against these
Terrors,

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Terrors, and repel them as much as was in his Power? Yes; and he did: but says *Oldcastle*, from *RAPIN*, *he conceived so mortal an Hatred for the whole House of YORK, that he let slip no Opportunity to humble the YORKISTS, behaving always towards them, not as a JUST KING, but like the HEAD of a PARTY.* Surprising! That a King should be desirous of humbling a Party that sought his Ruin, and conspired against the Peace of his Land! King *Henry the Seventh* was a wise Prince, and consulted the Good of his Country as much as ever any Prince did, notwithstanding some few Failures, which fell to his Share: what therefore could induce this infamous Remarker on History to represent him in so false a Light? Did Ignorance, or a disloyal Intent to draw a Parallel betwixt the Facts falsely represented in the passed and present Reign? Disloyalty to his Prince, and an invidious Hatred to his Minister, were his Motives, joined with an immodest Ignorance in thinking and offering to impose such Falsehoods on the Publick: But he perhaps may ask, If I think *Rapin* had dishonest Views likewise in representing King *Henry the Seventh* in the same Manner? He may say perhaps, I may as justly censure *Rapin* as himself: I am not concerned about *Rapin's* Sincerity; but as glaring Facts contradict *Rapin's* wrong Judgement in this Point, and as the general Tenure of *Oldcastle's* Remarks seems to be directed to one malicious and treasonable End, I have just Cause to conclude this Misrepresentation more the Effect of Villainy than Ignorance of History: And though I believe this Misrepresentation, and several other Falsehoods, not to proceed from Ignorance, yet I think, and am sure, that this Author, *Oldcastle*, has neither of the two cardinal Qualifications of a Writer,

Depth of Thought, nor Elegance of Expression ; and indeed he can seldom boast of Clearness and Propriety : but I shall not dwell on his Defects as a Writer, but proceed to a farther Detection of his base Misrepresentation of Facts. I now descend to the Reign of King *Henry the Eighth*.



S E C T. III.

Some Observations on OLDCASTLE'S Remarks on the Reign of King HENRY the Eighth.

OLDCASTLE, in his Remarks on the Reign of King *Henry the Eighth*, says, that Prince began his Reign with turning out his Father's Ministers, *Empson* and *Dudley*. These Fellows were indeed *Ministri*, Servants of the King, but not Ministers of State : They were Instruments of King *Henry the Seventh's* Avarice, his Collectors of the Debts to the Crown. What could this Wretch, *Oldcastle*, mean by representing such Men as Ministers of State, who never were so? He surely could have no other Intent but to forge a Parallel, where no Parallel is to be found : The Fact itself is false ; and, if it was true, as he would have the People of *England* believe, he would insinuate, that the Prince now reigning ought to have done as King *Henry the Eighth* did ; this was certainly his invidious Design : For King *Henry the Eighth* did not displace those who were Ministers of State in his Father's Reign, and living in the Beginning of his own Reign. Therefore by making two Men, whose Characters are odious, Ministers of State, he hoped to blacken the

the Reputations of some who are living, and whose Characters are not odious. I will go on to the third Year of the Reign of King *Henry the Eighth*, and give some more Instances of the Truth of this last Remark, and such Instances as are undeniable Testimonies of *Oldcastle's* dishonest Views.

I believe no one will misconstrue my Observations on the third Year of the Reign of King *Henry the Eighth* into an Intent of favouring the Character of *Wolsey*; for his Dishonour is as self-evident, to those who are acquainted with the Reign of his Master, as the Falsties of *Oldcastle's* Remarks are; which Corrupter of History, and Bane of Truth, imputes what he calls the Errors of the Beginning of King *Henry the Eighth's* Reign all to *Wolsey*: His Words are these; † *The Spring of all this strange Conduct lay in the private Interests and Passions of WOLSEY.* What strange Conduct is this which he talks of? The King's assisting the Pope against the Insults of *Lewis the Twelfth* of France, and his aiding his Father-in-law *Ferdinando*, King of *Arragon*, in his Attempts against *Navarre*. This Conduct of King *Henry the Eighth*, he says, lay in the private Interests and Passions of *WOLSEY*: Which is a most audacious Lye, and which none but a Wretch hardened against Modesty and Truth could have uttered. *Wolsey* had no Share in the Councils at that Time; nor has he the least Ground in any Historian, not even in *Rapin*, whom alone he seems to have consulted, to support such a Falshood; nor does he offer a Proof of what he affirms: A Reader reasonably expects, when a Writer affirms that the royal Conduct lay in the Interests and Passions of a Minister, that such a Writer should shew how the Interests and Passions of the Minister were

† See the *Craftsman* of October 31, 1730:

were concerned in that Conduct. What does *the natural and plain Sense* of this Assertion import to every unprejudiced Understanding? It imports a Lye: And why is this Lye told? It must be to answer some pernicious End, by a malevolent, though false, Application. Here an Enquiry into the Causes of King *Henry the Eighth's* Conduct in these Affairs will be proper, that we may see whether the Motives were from his own Inclinations, or whether his Conduct lay in the *private Interests and Passions* of WOLSEY. The Reasons of King *Henry the Eighth's* assisting the Pope against *Lewis the Twelfth* of France were these. King *Lewis the Twelfth* invaded the Pope's Dominions with a Power far superior to the Pope's: The Pope solicited the Assistance of King *Henry the Eighth* of England; which the King granted: King *Henry the Eighth* lay under Obligations to this Pope, who, on his Request, dispensed with his Marriage with *Catharine* the Daughter of *Ferdinando*, King of *Arragon*. Here King *Henry the Eighth* shewed his Gratitude; and, if he lay under no Obligations to the Pope, Justice was on his Side for aiding him when oppressed by a superior and invasive Power: Here we plainly see that if this Conduct of King *Henry the Eighth* lay in the *Interests and Passions* of any one Person, it lay in his own *Interests and Passions*. Now let us enquire into the Reasons of his assisting the King of *Arragon*. *Ferdinando's* Ambition led him to the Conquest of the Kingdom of *Navarre*; in which Expedition he courted the Assistance of his Son-in-law, King *Henry the Eighth* of England, and made large Promises to him of Rewards for his Help: King *Henry the Eighth* lent *Ferdinando* his Aid against *Navarre*: The Motives of the King of England's Conduct are here complicated; the Views of future Profit may be numbered among them,

them, tho' he was disappointed in them, after miserably harrassing his Soldiers; and some Persons will be apt to think that the near Relation betwixt King *Henry the Eighth* and the King of *Arragon* might have been partly an Inducement to the first to lend the Assistance of his Arms to the latter. Both these Adventures of King *Henry the Eighth* began in the third Year of his Reign. I have here laid down the Causes of King *Henry the Eighth's* joining the *Pope* against *Lewis the Twelfth* of *France*, and the King of *Arragon* against *Navarre*; in which neither the Interests nor Passions of *Wolsey* were concerned; and at which Time *Wolsey* was not consulted. This Account is true; and every Contradiction to it is a Lye. I cannot leave this Head without giving one more glaring Instance of *Oldcastle's* random Representation of Facts. He says, that an *Emperor serving in his Army, and taking his Pay*, was one Motive to draw King *Henry the Eighth* into the Engagements before mentioned. These Engagements, as I observed before, were in the third Year of the Reign of King *Henry the Eighth*, and that very Emperor whom this Scribbler means, *Maximilian*, went into King *Henry the Eighth's* Camp, to serve under him, in the fifth Year of his Reign: How that Circumstance therefore could have been any Motive to Actions which were entered on above a Year before, and of which it was a Consequence, requires more Logick than I am Master of to make appear: But a Motive and a Consequence seem to be the same to *Oldcastle*.

S E C T. IV.

Some Observations on OLDCASTLE'S Remarks on the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH.

I NOW come to his Remarks on the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; which are so full of Self-Contradictions, that I need not use any other Words but his own, to confute most of his Assertions.

After a tedious and impertinent Account of the **Objects*, as he calls them, *which are proper to the Policy of an Island, and those which are so to the Policy of the Continent*, he tells us, *that the People of an Island can have no Interest in making Foreign Acquisitions. If this Assertion is just, That the People of an Island can have no Interest in making Foreign Acquisitions*, what has the *Craftsman*, the whole Groupe of factious Scribblers, been doing, during several Years passed? What is *Gibraltar* to us? And why did the *Craftsman*, and all the invidious and hireling Herd, lift up their Voices with so loud a Cry about it? *Oldcastle*, as if he intended to be consistent with his true Character, of an inconsistent Writer, soon after contradicts himself in the plainest Words in which he possibly could. He says, *that the whole Coast, from the Streight of Gibraltar almost to Jutland, belonged to France and Spain: Such Circumstances formed a Conjuncture, wherein these two Powers had Advantages against her (Queen Elizabeth) which they could have had in no other.* Certainly if the Coast,

* See the *Craftsman* of Feb. 6, 1731-32.

Coast, from the Streight of *Gibraltar* almost to *Jutland*, belonging to *France* and *Spain*, was the Occasion of those Nations having Advantages over Queen *Elizabeth*, the Dispossesting them of that Coast must have removed the Advantages to the Side of Queen *Elizabeth*. Some Thought, and a little Honesty, are surely necessary for a Writer on these Subjects. Here we see this Politician, *Oldcastle*, first affirming, *That the People of an Island can have no Interest in Foreign Acquisitions*; and soon after endeavouring to demonstrate, *That the People of an Island have an Interest in Foreign Acquisitions*. I believe he did not propose to contradict himself in this shameful Manner; but when he asserted, *That the People of an Island can have no Interest in Foreign Acquisitions*, he had an Eye upon the King's *German Dominions*, as Acquisitions from which *Great Britain* can have no Interest: But when he began to speak of *Gibraltar*, he could not avoid knocking down his first political Maxim, concerning the *Objects which are proper to the Policy of an Island*; because his Design was to shew the Importance of that Place, that he might censure a present imagined Neglect of it. But what a dreadful Extremity is that Author drove to, who cannot build up a Maxim of Politicks, in one Page, to answer one End, without pulling it down in the same, or in the next, Page to serve another End!

I shall give one more Instance of Self-Contradiction in *Oldcastle's Remarks*; which, with the Observations I have already made, will be a very good Specimen of his Manner of Writing, and will shew the Reader what Dependence he ought to lay on the Veracity and Judgment of this critical Historian. Speaking of the Dangers which threatened Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1585, he asks, among other full as wise, the following profound

Questions. *In such a Crisis, more terrible, as we apprehend, than any that has threatened this Nation, since that Time, what was the Conduct of our heroick Queen? Did she immediately prepare to oppose these Dangers, by making Alliances on the Continent? Did she purchase Accessions to the Alliances? Did she raise Armies, and pay Subsidies, abroad? &c. By no means. I will answer all these Questions in Order as they stand, and with Sincerity and Truth.*

OLDCASTLE.

In such a Crisis, more terrible, as we apprehend, than any that has threatened this Nation, since that Time, what was the Conduct of our heroick Queen?

NEWCASTLE.

She, like a prudent Princess, and a Friend to her Country, courted Alliances on the Continent; and where she could not procure Assistance without Charges, she purchased it.

OLDCASTLE.

Did she immediately prepare to oppose these Dangers, by making Alliances on the Continent?

NEWCASTLE.

I have told thee, Yes: But why dost thou ask this Question? By the Shortness of thy Memory thou should'st be a great Wit. Thou, thyself, hast said, that * *she sent Sir THOMAS BODLEY to the King of DENMARK, as well as to the Landgrave of HESSE, and other Protestant Princes of the Empire, to procure a League for the Defence of their Religion. Dost thou not say this? And dost thou not think, that Queen Elizabeth was Politician enough to know that such a Ty was sufficient to bind*

* See the *Craftsman* of Feb. 6, 1730-31.

bind those Powers to her Interest? Had she not mentioned the *Defence of their Religion*, what other Inducement, or at least what other so strong, could they have had to accede to her Alliances?

OLD CASTLE.

Did she purchase Accessions to the Alliances? Did she raise Armies, and pay Subsidies, abroad?

NEW CASTLE.

Yes, Fool, she did : * *She assisted the King of NAVARRE, and the Prince of CONDE, with Money and Ships: And dost thou imagine that she supplied those Princes with Money and Ships only thro' a pure Love to themselves, without any View of Interest to herself and People? Every wise and just Prince will purchase Alliances, if they are well assured their Subjects will reap more Benefit from those Alliances purchased than they can without those Alliances, and if they cannot have them without purchasing.*

SECT. V.

Some of the infamous Methods which the Craftsman has used to traduce the Character of his Prince, and the present Ministry, and to raise the Credit of his Paper.

HENCE I am naturally led to an Examination into the infamous Methods which the *Craftsman*, by which I mean the whole Groupe of Writers belonging to that Paper, has used to tra-

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* See the *Craftsman* of Feb. 6, 1730-31.

duce the Character of his Prince, and the present Ministry, and to raise the Credit of his Paper.

Through many Months he pillaged all the Histories which he has been able to read for the Names of evil Ministers of State, and bad Princes, relating and aggravating Particular Parts of their History, and insinuating Parallels betwixt them and the present Administration of Affairs in *Great Britain*: After this Method became trite and despised, he had Recourse to one of a more villainous Nature; which was to traduce the Memories of passed Princes and Ministers, in Order to defame the present: He made Princes and Ministers of former Times guilty of Crimes which they never perpetrated, and assiduously laboured to hint Resemblances where none were to be found, and with a View to render our present Sovereign and his Ministry odious in the Eyes of the People: Here the Guilt of this Wretch is doubled, by a cruel and unjust Treatment of the Memories of the Departed, and by an equally unjust and barbarous Application of Circumstances to the Living. I mention these Methods of traducing the King and Ministry, because my preceding Observations are, in a great Degree, Confirmations of what I here say. I shall now proceed to a Detection of one of the little contemptible Arts which the *Craftsman* has used to raise the Credit of his Paper, and which continues to be his Constant Practice.

We may be well assured that most of the Letters, I believe all, which the *Craftsman* has printed as from Correspondents, and which contain Encomiums on himself, were written by himself to himself; for when any Person publishes a Panegyrick on himself, though in the Form of a Letter from another, if no real Name is subscribed to it, we may impartially conclude him

him to be the Author of his own Praise ; for I am sure, he that can prevail on himself to usher into the World the fulsome Encomiums of an anonymous Writer will never scruple acting the Part of a Correspondent with himself, nor refuse himself the Commendations which he wishes the World would give him, whether of a sincere and zealous Patriot, or of a fine Genius: Nobody therefore is blameable that believes every commendatory Letter in the *Craftsman* to have been written by himself: Besides these reasonable Presumptions on his Modesty, for being the Herald of his own Praise, the Learning of his Correspondents, and the Similitude of Style betwixt them and him, speak them to be one individual Person. *Rapin* seems to be the favourite Historian of the *Craftsman* and his Correspondents since Mr. *Tindal* began his Translation of him into *English* ; before which Time I believe I may venture to say they never quoted him ; and, since, they have quoted scarcely any other Writer of *English* History.

Without tracing the *Craftsman* through all his Tracts of Self-Contradiction, Ribaldry, Scandal, and Treason, I think we may, from the Specimen which I have here given, justly pronounce him an odious and contemptible Writer.

T H E E N D.

Error of the Press.

PAGE 16, in the Note at the Bottom, for
1731-32, read 1730-31.

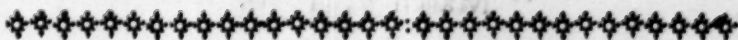
him to be the Author of his own Trials; for I am sure, that can give it on himself to suffer into the World the same kind of an anonymous Writer will never trouble seeing the Fair of a Correspondent with himself, nor refuse himself the Communication which he writes the World would give him, whether of a Secret and too much of his own. No body there is a pleasure that I believe every correspondent, I think in the Country to have been written by himself; besides their reasonable Prejudices on his Model, for being the Right of his own Trials, the Learning of his Correspondence and the Simplicity of style between them and their friends, to be one individual Person. As it seems to be the favorite Illusion of the World, and his Correspondents have not yet begun his Translation of him into English, I think which I think I believe I may venture to say may never profit him; and since they have created hardly any other Writer of any kind.

Without naming the names through all his respect and Connection, Liberty, Scandal, and Treason, I think we may, from the persons which I have here, justly pronounce him an honest and courageous Writer.

T H E E N D

Editor of the Press

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POSTSCRIPT.

ARTICLES from the Craftsman, concerning our Affairs with the Spaniards in the West-Indies, the State of Dunkirk, and the Settlement of Don Carlos in the Italian Dominions.

The INTRODUCTION.

AS the Behaviour of the *Spaniards* in the *West-Indies*, the Affair of *Dunkirk*, and the Settlement of *Don Carlos* in the *Italian Dominions*, have been frequent Subjects of Clamour to the *Craftsman*, the following Articles from so authentic an Historian will shew the Reader what Care has been taken by those in Power to remedy the Evils complained of.

CRAFTSMAN.

“ *March 2, 1728.*

“ By the *Mary* and *Joanna* from *Jamaica* we
 “ learn that the *Diamond* Man of War had brought
 “ in there a *Spanish* Man of War of between 50
 “ and 60 Guns, which they had taken in the Bay
 “ of *Honduras*, after a sharp Engagement: She
 “ had, beside her Complement of Sailors, about
 “ 300 Soldiers on Board.

“ *March*

“ March 7, 1730.

“ *Whitehall*, Feb. 24. On Friday last Mr.
 “ *Crew*, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived
 “ from *Paris* with Letters from Mr. *Poyntz*, his
 “ Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Pleni-
 “ potentiary, giving an Account that his Excel-
 “ lency having made Complaint, to the *French*
 “ Court, of the Works said to be carrying on by
 “ the Inhabitants of *Dunkirk*, in Order to repair
 “ their Harbour, Monsieur *Chauvelin*, Keeper of
 “ the Seals, and Secretary of State, sent his Ex-
 “ cellency the following Letter, in which was en-
 “ closed a Copy of his most Christian Majesty's
 “ Order to forbid the carrying on of any such
 “ Works, and to demolish any that may have
 “ been erected contrary to the Treaty of *Utrecht* in
 “ 1713, and of the *Hague* in 1717.

“ *Verfailles*, the 27th of February, 1730. N. S.

“ I SEND, Sir, to your Excellency a Copy
 “ of the Order, which the King causes to be
 “ dispatch'd for the making upon the Place the
 “ strictest Examination. Although there be no
 “ Need of our giving new Proofs that we carry
 “ on our Fidelity even to a Nicety, I am persuad-
 “ ed that this new Mark of our Exactness will be
 “ very agreeable to the King of *Great Britain* and
 “ to the Nation: We certainly shall never give
 “ Occasion for any Doubt in this Respect; and I
 “ beg of your Excellency to be persuaded that no
 “ Man can honour you more perfectly than I do.

“ *Chauvelin*.

“ By

“ By the KING.

“ **T**H E Sieur — Captain of his Majesty's
 “ Ships, is ordered to repair immediately
 “ to the Port of *Dunkirk*, there to draw up an
 “ exact State of the present Condition of the Cha-
 “ nel and Port of the said Town, and to make
 “ his Report thereof. His Majesty enjoins the
 “ said Sieur — to cause to be demolished all the
 “ Works that may have been erected in Contra-
 “ diction to the Treaty of *Utrecht* and of the
 “ *Hague*, Copy whereof he will find hereunto an-
 “ nexed. His Majesty commands and orders the
 “ Governor, Commandant of the Place, the Inten-
 “ dants, Enginiers, and all his Officers and Sub-
 “ jects, to give all the necessary Assistance in the
 “ Execution of the present Order, in Case of
 “ Need. Done at *Versailles* the 27th of Febru-
 “ ary, 1730,

“ Signed *Lewis*,

“ And underneath *Phelypeaux*.

“ *London*, March 7. Tuesday the Hon. House
 “ of Commons presented an humble Address of
 “ Thanks to his Majesty for his early Care and
 “ Attention for the Interest of this Nation relating
 “ to the Affair of *Dunkirk*.

“ March 28, 1730.

“ *Vienna*, March 15. Two Days ago arrived
 “ here an Express from Count *Kinski*, the Em-
 “ peror's Minister at *London*, and it is said, he
 “ has brought a new Proposal for the Preserva-
 tion

“ tion of the Peace on the Part of the Allies
 “ of *Hanover*. Several Expresses are likewise ar-
 “ rived from *Paris* and other Places, whose Dis-
 “ patches give us Ground to hope that the Dif-
 “ ferences about the Affairs of *Italy* will be adjust-
 “ ed in a friendly Way.

“ August 14, 1731.

“ The King of *Spain* has appointed his Com-
 “ missaries to meet those of *Great Britain*, in or-
 “ der to settle and determine the respective Claims
 “ and Demands of the two Kingdoms, agreeable
 “ to the Treaty of *Seville*.

“ His Catholick Majesty has also ordered that
 “ the *Charles Brig.* of *Gibraltar*, which was taken
 “ some Time ago on the Coast of *Barbary*, by
 “ the Conde *Clavijo's* Squadron, and carried into
 “ *Cartagena*, for having *Moors*, and Moorish Ef-
 “ fects, on Board, be forthwith set at Liberty.

“ December 9, 1732.

“ *Seville*, Nov. 15. Several Conferences have
 “ been held between his Excellency Mr. *Keen*,
 “ and the *Spanish* Ministers, wherein 'tis said they
 “ came to an Agreement to send joint Orders to
 “ the *West-Indies* for all Hostilities to cease on
 “ both Sides.

“ May 26, 1733.

“ *Paris*, May 25. N. S. We have here a cur-
 “ rent Report that there is an Alliance upon the
 “ Carpet between the Emperor and the King of
 “ *Spain*, whereby his imperial Majesty grants
 Don

“ *Don Carlos* all he asks, and his Catholick Ma-
 “ jesty, on the other Hand, guaranties the Prag-
 “ matick Sanction.

N. B.

This Thing of a Politician, the Craftsman, had foretold bloody Wars, on the Account of Don Carlos, in several Papers, but now, to his great Disappointment and Disgrace, his imperial Majesty grants Don Carlos all he asks.

The E N D.



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